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QUARTERLY ESTIMATE OF THE PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT IN THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC APRIL-JUNE 1957

CIA/RR IP-545 31 July 1957

Office of Research and Reports

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FOREWORD

This report is the ninth in a series to be issued on a quarterly basis summarizing production of aircraft in the Sino-Soviet Bloc. The estimates presented are issued to satisfy the requests of consumers for the most recent estimates of production of aircraft in the Bloc and are intended to supersede those contained in previous ORR publications. Changes in the present estimate from past estimates are the results of more recent intelligence information.

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No interagency coordination has

been attempted, and no dissemination of this report outside CIA is planned.

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Charts

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CIA/RR IP-545 (ORR Project 33.1660) S-E-C-R-E-T

QUARTERLY ESTIMATE OF THE PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT IN THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC APRIL-JUNE 1957*

1. Trends in Production.

In the second quarter of 1957, estimated total production of aircraft, by number and by weight, in the Sino-Soviet Bloc remained essentially the same as the estimated total production in the previous quarter.** Approximately 52 percent of the aircraft produced by the Bloc during the second quarter of 1957 are believed to have been combat types.***

2. Production in the USSR.

The Soviet share of estimated total production of aircraft by the Sino-Soviet Bloc during the second quarter of 1957 decreased about 2 percent from that of the previous quarter.**** Of the 2,300 aircraft estimated to have been produced by the Bloc in the second quarter of 1957, about 1,800 aircraft, or approximately 78 percent, were produced in the USSR. As an indication that the Satellites still are producing relatively lighter aircraft than the USSR, about 91 percent of the estimated total production of aircraft in the Bloc, by airframe weight, took place in the USSR. Approximately 86 percent of the estimated total production of combat aircraft in the Bloc during the second quarter of 1957 is believed to have taken place in the USSR.

^{*} The estimates and conclusions contained in this report represent the best judgment of ORR as of 1 July 1957.

^{**} Estimated production of aircraft in the Sino-Soviet Bloc from 1954 through the second quarter of 1957 is given by number in Table 1, p. 5, below, and by airframe weight in Table 2, p. 6, below.

^{***} For the purposes of this report, combat types include bomber, fighter, and ground attack aircraft. Other aircraft such as helicopters and transports have uses under both combat and noncombat conditions.

^{****} Estimated production of aircraft in the USSR from 1954 through the second quarter of 1957 is given by number in Table 3, p. 7, below, and by airframe weight in Table 4, p. 8, below.

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It is estimated that total Soviet production of combat aircraft during the second quarter of 1957 exceeded that of the US by approximately 14 percent in terms of numbers and by approximately 11 percent in terms of airframe weight.*

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As a result of recent intelligence information, several major changes have been made in previously published estimates of Soviet production of aircraft. Observations of the plant area at Moscow Airframe Plant No. 23, production site of the Bison heavy jet bomber, and analysis indicate a production rate of probably 8 Bisons during the second quarter of 1957. Because 9 Bisons are believed to have been produced during the first quarter of 1957, the cumulative production of the Bison through the second quarter of 1957 is estimated to be 65 aircraft.** Estimated figures for production of the Beagle (I1-28) jet light bomber have been lowered since recent information established that Omsk Airframe Plant No. 166, previously believed to be producing the Beagle, actually has been engaged in production of the Camel (Tu-104) jet transport probably since mid-1955. Cumulative production of the Camel is estimated to have reached 51 aircraft, some of which are believed to be military versions of the transport.

It has become obvious in the past year that the USSR is placing a great deal of emphasis on the development of transport aircraft. A total of 9 turboprop transports of the types Camp, a 2-engine military transport, and Cat, a 4-engine civil transport, are estimated to have been constructed by the USSR at Kiev Airframe Plant No. 473 in conjunction with Antonov's Special Design Bureau (Osoboye Konstruktorskoye Byuro -- OKB). It is believed that these models are prototypes and that 1 or 2 other plants are engaged in series production of the transports, with the first series-produced aircraft probably scheduled for completion late in the summer of 1957. A recent sighting of unidentified aircraft at Kazan' Airframe Plant No. 22 might mean that still another aircraft plant may be entering the transport program.

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^{*} Production of combat aircraft in the USSR from 1954 through the second quarter of 1957 is compared with that in the US by number in Figure 1, inside back cover, and by airframe weight in Figure 2, inside back cover. For additional comparison, US military acceptances from 1954 through the second quarter of 1957 are given by number in Table 6, p. 10, below, and by airframe weight in Table 7, p. 11, below.

^{**} Estimated cumulative production of selected Soviet aircraft through the second quarter of 1957 is given in Table 5, p. 9, below.

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Plant No. 22, currently believed to be producing the Badger medium jet bomber, was viewed recently

The observer reported his impression that 10 or 12 large aircraft, which were seen on the runway, had high tails and unusually fat fuselages. Because this description could well apply to one of the unidentified transport aircraft seen in the eighth rehearsal for the 1957 Tushino Air Show, it is possible that Plant No. 22 is producing an experimental series of transports along with its production of medium bombers or that the plant is starting series production of transports.* No estimate has been made regarding the unidentified aircraft at this plant pending additional information.

Recent information indicates that Moscow Airframe Plant No. 82, contrary to previous estimates, probably never has been engaged in production of the Horse (Yak-24) helicopter. It is believed that a plant in Leningrad, possibly Leningrad Airframe Plant No. 272, may have been responsible at least for initial production of the large helicopter. The estimated cumulative production figure for the Horse has been lowered to correspond with the smaller floor area of Plant No. 272 and with the small number of sightings of this aircraft.

Estimated figures for production of Soviet fighter aircraft have been changed from the previously published estimate. Analysis of recent intelligence has indicated that none of the new jet fighters seen in the 1956 Tushino Air Show as yet have been series produced, although some plants are believed almost ready for series production of the new fighters. First production models of still unidentified new jet fighters are expected to be completed some time during the third quarter of 1957. From recent sightings at Rostov Airframe Plant No. 168, it is believed now that this plant has never been engaged in series production of a new fighter. It is considered probable that a few prototypes, possibly of the Faceplate, were constructed at the plant.

3. Production in the European Satellites and in Communist China.

In the second quarter of 1957 the European Satellites produced an estimated total of about 430 aircraft, or approximately 19 percent of the total production of aircraft in the Sino-Soviet Bloc. During this same period, Communist China is estimated to have produced 73 aircraft, all piston-engine trainers, accounting for about 3 percent of the

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estimated total production by the Bloc.* Czechoslovakia and Poland remain the largest producers among the Satellites, accounting for about 59 percent and 21 percent, respectively, or a combined total of about 80 percent of Satellite production of aircraft by number.

Repeated sightings by the US Air Attaché to Czechoslovakia of significant numbers of Fagot (MIG-15) and Midget (U-MIG-15) aircraft at the Vodochody plant indicate continuing relatively high production of these aircraft. Although production of more modern aircraft is anticipated, available information reveals no clear indication of plans to introduce production of other aircraft at this plant in the immediate future. Observations by the Attaché of Crate (Il-14) transports at the Prague Letnany plant airfield for the Avia plant reveal a gradually accelerating schedule of production for Crates. It is believed that a majority of Czechoslovak-produced Crates are delivered to the USSR.

Production of the Fagot continues at the Mielec plant in Poland.

production of the Fresco
(MIG 17) or of possibly another jet fighter was initiated in late
1956. No reliable reports, however, are available to confirm such
production. The US Air Attaché to Poland continues to report sightings of only Fagot types of aircraft at the Mielec plant airfield.

In East Germany the rate of production of Crate transports increased during the second quarter. Delays in the delivery of supplies and other difficulties in production are believed to be retarding a planned increase in the production schedule.

Hungarian production of Max (Yak-18) trainers is estimated to have been resumed during the second quarter of 1957 after an interruption in production occasioned by the Hungarian uprising in October 1956.

It is believed that during the second quarter of 1957 the Chinese Communists at a Mukden plant assembled Fresco jet fighters from Soviet-manufactured parts. Available information indicates that the Chinese may enter series production of a MIG type of fighter in late 1957. Information also indicates that the Chinese Communists possibly may be producing jet engines at a Mukden plant.

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^{*} Estimated production of aircraft in the European Satellites and Communist China from 1954 through the second quarter of 1957 is given by number in Table 8, p. 12, below, and by airframe weight in Table 9, p. 13, below.

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Table 1 Estimated Production of Aircraft in the Sino-Soviet Bloc, by Number a/ 1954 Through the Second Quarter of 1957

					Units
Type of Aircraft	1954	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957
Jet bomber					
Heavy Medium Light	1 140 1,200	21 350 790	25 470 330	9 120 64	8 120 44
Turboprop bomber					
Heavy	0	8	24	6	6
Jet fighter Ground attack Transport	4,300 210	3,800	3,600 0	1,000	1,000
Jet Turboprop Piston	0 0 1,700	6 0 740	27 3 1,100	9 3 340	9 3 340
Trainer					
Jet Piston	1,200 1,100	1,200 1,300	800 ⁻ 1,500	200 380	210 400
Other b/	640	400	500	130	140
Total	10,000	8,700	8,400	2,300	2,300

<sup>a. Figures are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.
b. Helicopters, gliders, seaplanes, and utility aircraft.</sup>

Table 2

Estimated Production of Aircraft in the Sino-Soviet Bloc, by Weight a/
1954 Through the Second Quarter of 1957

			Thousand	Pounds of Air	frame Weight
Type of Aircraft Jet bomber	1954	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957
Heavy Medium Light	110 7,100 22,000	2,300 18,000 14,000	2,800 24,000 6,000	1,000 5,900 1,200	890 6,100 800
Turboprop bomber					
Heavy	0	720	2,200	540	540
Jet fighter Ground attack Transport	30,000 1,700	29,000 0	32,000 0	9,400 0	9,200 0
Jet Turboprop Piston	0 0 9,700	370 0 3,100	1,700 94 9,600	560 120 3,400	560 120 3,500
Trainer					
Jet Piston	8,600 1,600	9,100 2,200	5,000 2,400	1,300 610	1,300 620
Other b/	6,300	4,000	3,900	900	920
Total	87,000	83,000	90,000	25,000	25,000

a. Figures include production of spare parts and are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.

b. Helicopters, gliders, seaplanes, and utility aircraft.

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Table 3 Estimated Production of Aircraft in the USSR, by Number a/ 1954 Through the Second Quarter of 1957

					Units
Type of Aircraft	1954	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957
Jet bomber					
Heavy Medium Light	1 140 1,200	21 350 790	25 470 330	9 120 64	8 120 44
Turboprop bomber					
Heavy	0	8	24	6	6
Jet fighter Transport	3,800	3,200	3,000	880	840
Jet Turboprop Piston	0 0 1,700	6 0 7 40	27 3 1,100	9 3 320	9 · 3 320
Trainer					
Jet Piston	1,100 830	920 830	500 830	130 210	130 210
Other b/	640	380	390	96	96
Total	9,300	7,300	6,700	1,800	1,800

<sup>a. Figures are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.
b. Helicopters, gliders, and seaplanes.</sup>

Table 4 Estimated Production of Aircraft in the USSR, by Weight $\underline{a}/$ 1954 Through the Second Quarter of 1957

	Thousand Pounds of Airframe Weight				
Type of Aircraft Jet bomber	1954	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957
Heavy Medium Light Turboprop bomber	110 7,100 22,000	2,300 18,000 14,000	2,800 24,000 6,000	1,000 5,900 1,200	890 6,100 800
Heavy Jet fighter	0 27,000	720 26,000	2,200	540 8,500	540
Transport Jet Turboprop Piston	0 0 9,700	370 0 3,100	1,700 94 9,300	560 120 3,100	8,300 560 120 3,100
Trainer	.,.	3,	2,500	3,100	3,100
Jet Piston	8,100 920	7,100 990	3,200 990	830 250	860 250
Other b/	6,300	4,000	3,800	840	840
Total	81,000	77,000	83,000	23,000	22,000

a. Figures include production of spare parts and are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.

b. Helicopters, gliders, and seaplanes.

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. Table 5 . Estimated Cumulative Production of Selected Aircraft in the USSR $\underline{a}/$ Through the Second Quarter of 1957

		Units
Model	Type of Aircraft	Production to 1 July 1957
Badger	Jet medium bomber	1,200
Beagle	Jet light bomber	6,000
Bear	Turboprop heavy bomber	51 b/
Bison	Jet heavy bomber	65
Camel	Jet transport	· 51
Crate	Piston transport	830
Farmer	Jet fighter	2,500
Flashlight	Jet all-weather interceptor	1,500
Fresco	Jet fighter	10,000
Horse	Helicopter	37
Hound	Helicopter	560

a. The totals given in this table are rounded to two significant digits.

b. This figure includes seven prototypes seen in July 1955.

Table 6 US Military Aircraft Acceptances, by Number \underline{a} 1954 Through the Second Quarter of 1957

					Units
Type of Aircraft	1954	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957 b/
Bomber		4			
Heavy Medium Light	28 7 67 106	3 ⁴ 530 155	75 505 105	32 67 14	33 51 0
Ground attack Fighter Transport Trainer Other c/	860 3,518 634 1,602 1,235	631 4,017 536 1,439 701	469 2,656 362 843 1,098	110 604 47 191 296	94 717 54 197 316
Total	8,750	8,043	6,113	1,361	1,462

a. The source of these figures is the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), Statistics Branch, US Military Aircraft Acceptances, 1953-June 1957, Number and Airframe Weight, June 1957, CONFIDENTIAL.

b. Includes preliminary data for June 1957.

c. Helicopters, flying boats, amphibians, and lighter-than-air.

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Table 7 US Military Aircraft Acceptances, by Weight \underline{a} 1954 Through the Second Quarter of 1957

	Thousand Pounds of Airframe Weight				
Type of Aircraft	1954	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957 b/
Heavy Medium Light	3,304 37,296 1,834	3,853 26,377 2,724	8,442 22,525 1,975	3,598 2,649 268	3,716 1,757 0
Ground attack Fighter Transport Trainer Other c/	7,793 35,390 30,614 9,633 4,831	6,034 43,161 20,697 7,453 4,397	4,803 30,588 13,104 3,283 5,292	985 7,143 1,703 867 1,113	1,073 8,408 2,284 948 1,186
Total	130,695	114,696	90,012	18,326	19,372

a. The source of these figures is the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), Statistics Branch, US Military Aircraft Acceptances, 1953-June 1957, Number and Airframe Weight, June 1957, CONFIDENTIAL.
b. Includes preliminary data for June 1957.
c. Helicopters, flying boats, amphibians, and lighter-than-air.

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Table 8

Estimated Production of Aircraft in the European Satellites and in Communist China by Number a/
1954 Through the Second Quarter of 1957

						Units
Country	Type of Aircraft	1954	<u> 1955</u>	1956_	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957
Czechoslovakia	Jet fighter Ground attack Jet trainer Piston trainer Transport b/ Other	390 210 89 190 0	240 0 310 360 0 22	220 0 310 360 13 96	75 0 75 91 12 30	75 0 75 91 15 40
Total		880	940	1,000	280	300
Poland	Jet fighter Piston trainer Light helicopter	160 60 0	360 36 0	360 36 10	90 9 6	90 9 8
Total		220	400	410	100	110
Rumania Hungary East Germany Communist China	Piston trainer Piston trainer Transport Piston trainer	24 24 0 0	24 24 0 20	24 20 5 220	9 0 3 69	12 10 6 73
Grand total		1,200	1,400	1,700	<u>470</u>	<u>500</u>

a. Figures are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components. b. Estimates of Aero-45 production in Czechoslovakia, previously listed in the Transport category, are now listed in the Other category for all periods given in this table.

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Table 9 Estimated Production of Aircraft in the European Satellites and in Communist China by Weight a/ 1954 Through the Second Quarter of 1957

			Th	ousand	Pounds of Air	frame Weight
Country	Type of Aircraft	1954	1955	1956	lst Quarter of 1957	2d Quarter of 1957
Czechoslovakia	Jet fighter Ground attack Jet trainer Piston trainer Transport b/ Other	2,300 1,700 550 580 0	1,400 0 1,900 1,100 0 33	1,300 0 1,800 1,100 220 140	440 0 460 270 210 41	440 0 460 270 260 51
Total		5,200	4,500	4,600	1,400	1,500
Poland	Jet fighter Piston trainer Light helicopter	950 60 0	2,200 37 0	2,200 37 28	540 9 17	. 540 9 22
Total		1,000	2,200	2,200	<u>570</u>	<u>570</u>
Rumania. Hungary East Germany Communist China	Piston trainer Piston trainer Transport Piston trainer	22 17 0 0	22 17 0 20	22 20 86 220	8 0 52 70	11 10 100 7 ⁴
Grand total		6,200	<u>6,700</u>	7,200	2,100	2,300

a. Figures include production of spare parts and are rounded to two significant digits. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of the rounded components.

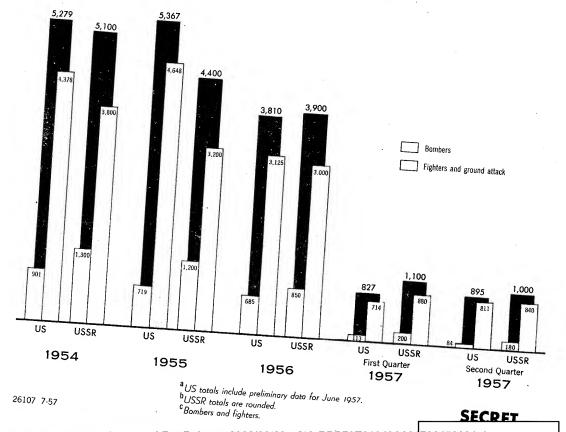
b. Estimates of Aero-45 production in Czechoslovakia, previously listed in the Transport category, are now listed in the Other category for all periods given in this table.

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US* and USSR* PRODUCTION OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT, BY NUMBER 1954 Through the Second Quarter of 1957

Figure 1



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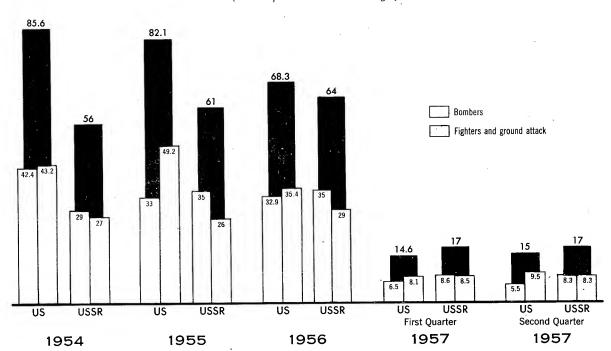
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Figure 2

US and USSR b PRODUCTION OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT, BY WEIGHT 1954 Through the Second Quarter of 1957

(Million pounds of airframe weight)



^aUS totals include preliminary data for June 1957.

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Bombers and fighters.

d US figures do not include production of spare parts.

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